WASHINGTON.

MPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Proposed Issue of Two Hundred Million Seven-Thirty Bonds.

Bills to Increase the Tax on Spirits and Travellers.

Mr. Cox's Peace Resolutions Laid on the Table.

Pierce Attack on Commodore Vanderbilt by the California Members.

The Senate Resolution to Terminate the Reciprocity Treaty Adopted by the House.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 16, 1866.

BUMORS OF PEACE AND VICTORY. mosphere of the capital was heavy to day with of peace and of victories. The only foundation ormer was the expected return of Mr. Blair from d, and the latter were premature conclusions intelligence that Shorman is moving North and IMPORTANT VINANCIAL MATTERS.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL MATTERS.
The Committee on Ways and Means reported to-day confy financial measure, saids from additional taxum, which has yet been proposed by Secretary Fessen, being merely a provision for substituting seventry bonds for other bonds heretefore authorized and yet unexpended, to the amount of four hundred litions. The policy of Mr. Fessenden appears to be comed in an effort, by temporary expedients, to get ough the five weeks of office which remain to him—avidantly having abundance all lifes of fermions. the five weeks of office which remain to him-ideally having abandoned all idea of forming a reheasive and practicable financial policy, looking future necessities and requirements of the govern-and the people. This course will render a special of Congress almost inevitable.

endatory of the act to provide ways and mean

on of the act to provide ways and means for the rt of the government, approved June 30, 1864, that sold at the date of this act, the Secretary sury may issue, under authority of said act. casury notes of the description and character authorized the second section of said act, provided that the whole se issued, and to be issued in lieu thereof, shall n the sum of \$400,000,000, and such Treasury may be disposed of for lawful money, or for other Treasury notes or certificates of inde or Treasury notes or certificates of intervious act total of deposit issued under any previous act ress, and such notes shall be exempt from taxaor under State or municipal authority. Second, all and it expedient, in Europe, at any time, on terms as he may deem most advisable, and the uy of the Treasury is further authorized to issue ade of the description issued under the authority of sot of June 23, 1800, in pursuance of the notice for possis for loan, dated September 8, 1800, to sub-thers to that loan for the one per cent deposited under notice and not repaid, provided that the bonds so d shall bear not more than five per cent interest, and fed further, that fractional amounts may be repaid rful money of the United States.

The House nonconcurred in the Senate amendment to be Descioncy bill, striking out the appropriation for pay-ent of the twenty per cent additional salary to the em-byes of the House voted at the close of the last session. tional compensation is but just in a large majority of cases affected by it, and having been promised should aid. It is true that some of the employes are fully already, but as discrimination is im that a few should be overpaid than that others

There was quite a Hvoly time in the House to-day. the appropriation of three thousand dollars in the De Sciency bill to defray the expense of a gold medal for smunificent present of the steamer Vanderbilt to the gov-brament. Mr. Higby, of California, denounced Mr. Vanderbilt as one of the greatest swindlers in the coun-try; "and, porhaps," he said, "I might properly torm him murderer, also. He provides boats utterly unsuita-Die for the transportation of passeagers, or to go to sea at all, with machinery withed and wired up, and it was God's cy, and no thanks to the owners of these boats, that they did not go down to the bottom of the ocean and the Stood that the reason for his liberality in giving the gov-forment this steamer was that it cost so much to run her that it could only be done at a loss, and therefore he very that it could only be done at a loss, and therefore he very generously gave the government the elephant which it was ruinous to keep." He continued at some length to denounce Mr. Vanderbilt. Mr. Brooks and Mr. Stevens defended the appropriation, the latter declaring the at-tack of Mr. Higby shameful and disgraceful in the exderbilt, and the appropriation was finally passed with

In obedience to a summons of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, General Butler arrived here at noon to day. He is accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Butler, and bns of the junior officers of his staff. General Butler visited the War and Navy Departments to-day, and is to appear before the Committee to-morrow, when he will spean his budget of orders and despatches, and show that went to Wilmington by order of the Lieutenant Gene gal, and that his course is vindicated by the correspond-ence between himself, General Grant, Admiral Porter and of prominent citizens of Kentucky waited upon General er, at Willard's, this evening, to express to him their besire that he should be assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky. The General replied, in substance, that he would go very cheerfully wherever he should be ordered by the President.

GENERAL HUNTER TO COMMAND THE ARMY OF THE

ERNERAL HUNTER TO COMMAND THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

It is reported this evening, on authority regarded as reliable, that Major General David Hunter has been nominated to the President by General Grant as the proper sommander for the Army of the James. Grant, it is well known, entertains a very high opinion of Hunter's qualities and capacities for the command of troops in the Beid; and it is deemed politic also to replace Butter, the only "radical" general recently in active acresses. commander of the same political faith. Grant has always borne evidence that he regarded Hunter's operasoled, daring and successful "raid" of our entire

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

The condition of our prisoners in the hands of the pebels was again made the subject of discussion in the Benate to-day, some urging rigorous retaliation, with the yiew of reducing the rebels in our hands to the same confiltion as our own exchanged prisoners, until the enemy shall adopt a more lenient system. This question is now ander consideration in the Military Committee, but there is very little probability of a resort to retaliation, the majority holding that at this late date, when the rebelm is nearly crushed, it would not only be particularly coming but damaging to the Union cause.

TRADE WITH THE RESEL STATES. An interesting debate sprang up this afternoon in the Senate concerning trade with the insurrectionary States, which promises to extend indefinitely, and lead to strang developments. The irregularities practiced under the repeatedly complained of by commanding officers in the Southern States, and an attempt will be made to break up the whole arrangement. A large number of speculators are here, prepared for any emergency contrary to their cotton interests, and, intrenched in the lobbies of the Capitol, have already commenced their insidious attacks upon the opponents of the system. The subject, however, has not yet been sufficiently canvassed in Congress to fully determine the relative strength of the respective parties.

REPRESENTATIVE COL'S PEACE RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Cox, in calling up his peace resolutions in the House to-day, which declars it to be the duty of the House to day, which declare it to be the duty of the President, in case the rebels are willing to receive peace commissioners, to appoint such commissioners to nego-tiate a settlement of existing circumstances, said that they expressed substantially the views of Horace Greeley; were tabled by a decisive vote.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

to be Consul at Candia.

Prank Swan, of Ohio, to be Consul at Augsburg.

J. B. M. Potler to be Paymaster, with rank of major.

E. Knight Sperry, of Competicut, to be Consul at Barbadoes, vice Winston J. Trowbridge, deceased.

John L. Near, of Michigan, to be Consul at Port Sarnia.

Van Dyack to be Collector of Custo Oswogo, N. Y.

Hiram Dunn to be Collector of Customs for the district of Champiain, N. Y.

James A. Magruder to be Collector of Customs at Georgetown, D. C.

James E. Wharton to be Surveyor of Customs at Parkersburg, West Virginia.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Monday, (rep.)
ing for increased compensation for the Duncing
dome of the Capitol.

THE CARE OF MERC. PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. LASE, (rep.) of Ind., presented the patition of
citisens of Fort Wayne, End., asking that the rebel prisoners now in Northern prisons be placed under the care
and control of discharged Union prisoners, and be furnished with the same rations and clothing furnished Union
prisoners in the South.

Mr. Lase addressed the Senate on the subject of the
above memorial, advocating action in accordance with its

here memorial, advocating action in accordance with its suggestions.

Mr. Wans (rep.) of Ohio, interrupted Mr. Lane to offer a joint resolution, that all prisoners, both officers and soldiers, of the so-called confederacy, who are now or shall be hereafter in the control and keeping of the Federal Government, shall receive the same rations and the same amount of clething, and be subject to the same treatment in every respect, as federal prisoners, officers and soldiers, who are now or have been in the keeping and power of the secalled confederate government; that this treatment shall be changed, for better or worse, whenever the President of the United States shall have reliable information that the treatment of our soldiers in Southern prisons is changed for better or worse, and that any officer in charge of rebel prisoners who shall fail to carry out this policy shall be dismissed the service.

for better or worse, and that any officer in charge of rebel prisoners who shall fail to carry out this policy shall be dismissed the service.

Mr. **ALME, of Ind.**, said this resolution did not go far enough. It did not provide that the rebels should be kept under the care of released prisoners of the federal army. This was a very important part of the matter. It had been said that retailation would make the war more bloody. He did not care how bloody it was made. He hoped it would make every Southern river run with the blood of traitors. There were forty-four thousand Union prisoners in the South, and double that number of rebel prisoners in the North. We owed it to the brave men who had gone forth to fight in a good cause to inaugurate this system of retailation.

North. We owed it to the brave men who had gone forth to fight in a good cause to inaugurate this system of retaliation.

Mr. Warm said that a year ago the Committee on the Conduct of the War took more than a hundred depositions concerning the barbarities practiced upon our soldiers in the South. Many men were dying when their testimony was taken. It was the general impression then that if the rebel barbarities were substantiated by this investigation, the gracultive authorities would inaugurate a system of retaliation. The report was printed, and left no doubt that all the stories of rebel cruelty were true. But yet no action has been taken by the executive authorities. He was sorry to see so much sympathy extended by people of the North to people who inaugurated the rebellion, while they tranquilly tolerated these cruelties to our soldiers in the South. He was sorry to see people sending provisions to rebels in Bavannah, while our soldiers were starving in Southern prison. He had heard that a distinguished robel was recently arrested while coming North, and that the President had threatened to retaliate if a hair of his head was hurt. If retaliation was justifiable in the case of a robel, how much more so was it in the case of our brave soldiers It might be right enough to retaliate for Mr. Foote; but he (Mr. Wade) would not hurt a dog in retaliation for anything done to such a man.

On motion of Mr. Howars, (rep.) of Mich., the matter was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Shemman, (rep.) of Ohlo, presented the petition of the citizens of Sandusky asking for the establishment of a naval depot at Johnson's Island, which was referred to the Santward Mr. Powers, (rep.) of Mass., presented the petition of the citizens of Sandusky asking for the establishment of a naval depot at Johnson's Island, which was referred to the Gomittee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., presented the petition of the citizens of Sandusky asking for the establishment of the citizens of Sandusky asking for the establis

THE GRANGE AGAINST GENERAL PAYER.

Mr. POWELL, (opp.) of Ky., offered a resolution calling for the trial of Brigadior General Payne upon the charges preferred against him by a military commission for his conduct while in command at Paducah. It was laid over

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of III., offered a resolution directing the Committing on Printing te inquire into the cause of the delay in the publication of the report of the operations of the army, and of the army register, and other public documents. It was adopted.

THE TREATT OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. SURNER, (rep.) of Mass., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public service, any information in his possession showing the practical operation of the 10th article of the treaty of Washington of the 8th of August, 18d, and the expediency of giving to her Britannio Majesty's government the notice required for the termination of such article.

Mr. Chandles, (rep.) of Mich., called up the House bill to regulate commerce between the several States, providing that every railroad company in the United States shall be authorized to carry upon its road mails, passengers, troops and government supplies on their way from any State to another State, and to receive compensation therefor.

Mr. Chandless said he hooved this bill would be passed

gers, troops and government supplies on their way from any State to another State, and to receive compensation therefor.

Mr. Charman said he hoped this bill would be passed immediately. It was very important. One of its results would be to interfers with a great railroad monopoly in New Jersey. This railroad levied tribute upon every passenger and every pound of freight passing between New Tork and Washington. If it had the right to a small tribute it had the right to levy a large one or to prohibit travel altogether. This monopoly had been grinding upon the people of the United States. It had been injurious to the commerce of the United States. It had been injurious to the commerce of the United States and ought to be broken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (opp.) of Del., said he had nothing to any in relation to the railroad monopoly alluded to; but he denied the right of Congress to interfere with a charter granted.

At the request of Mr. Johnson, (opp.) of Md., the consideration of the bill was postponed until Wednesday.

OMERGER BETWEEN THE LOTAL AND REREAL STATES.

Mr. COLLAMEM, (rep.) of Vt., introduced a bill to repeal the whith section of an sot approved July 2, 1864, regulating bommerce between the loyal States and the States in rebellion. The section referred to and proposed to be repealed is as follows:—

That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the Fresident, to authorize agents to purchase for the United States any productions of States deared in insurrection, at such piaces therefor as shall be designed by him, at such prices as shall be agreed upon with these of delivery nor exceeding these two the market value thereof in the city of New York, at the latest quotation known to the agent purchasing.

Mr. COLLAMEM spoke at length upon the above, advo-

known to the agent purchasing.

Mr. Collamm spoke at length upon the above, advocating the abelition of all commercial relations between the loyal and insurrectionary States.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Me., moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce, and it was so referred.

New York, Philadelpis, Circinati, St. Lous and Louvilla, and an account to be rendered of the actual to the colour of the colourilla, and account to be rendered of the Training Techniques.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the following, which was ordered to be printed:—
Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate what number of soldiers and sallors, stating each separately, the several States, Territories and District of Columbia have furnished the army and navy under all the cells heretofore made, setting forth the number demanded and the number furnished under each call.

the number furnished under each call.

PENSION AGENTS.

A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a resolution calling for information as to the number and compensation of pension agents employed in the different States was read. The Secretary informs the Senate that the number of pension agents is not limited by law, and that they are appointed by him.

The Senate then went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1865.

ADDITIONAL STRAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rop.) of Ill., introduced a bill for the New York, and two local inspectors at Galena, Ill., which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

after July I next, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Ross, (opp.) of Ill., introduced a bill enabling Arkansas and other States to reclaim swamp lands, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Scorner, (rep.) of Ohio, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Internal Revenue law as will provide a tax, not exceeding one cent a mile, on every passenger travelling by railroad, steamboat and other public conveyances, to be additional to what is now required to be paid by law.

EMACHATION IN MISSOURI.

The Sprakers laid before the House, by request, the proclamation of the Governor of Missouri declaring that State now free from slavery, which, on motion of Mr. Washengers, of Illinois, was ordered to be printed.

TERMINATION OF THE REPUBLICANCY TREATY.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the joint resolution requiring the President to give to Great Britain the required notice for terminating the Bacilprocity treaty.

M. WASHIUMEN, of Ill., introduced a bill providing, in ieu of the duty now required by law, a duty of three per sentum ad valorem on unsised paper used for printing sooks and newspapers.

Mr. Kasson, (rep.) of Iowa, objected, for the reason that the committee aiready have that subject before them.

Mr. Washiumen inquired when they will consider the judient. subject.

Mr. Kasson replied he hoped this week. The committee are to have a meeting this evening for more important

Mr. WASHBURNE, under the circumstances, withdrew his bill.

THE HAYY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVERS, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee of Ways and Means reported the bill making appropriations for the Navy Department for the year ending June 30, 1866, and a bill amendatory of the act providing ways and means for the support of the government, and for other purposes. These bills were committee to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

THE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL.

The HOUSE proceeded to the consideration of the Senate's amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

The amendment appropriating \$3,000 for a medal to Commodore Vanderbilt was discussed, when Mr. Hiust, (rep.) of Cal., denounced the Commodore as as windler and, he might almost say, a murderer, for employing such worthless vessels for the transportation of passengers.

Messers, Strevers, Brooks and Townsen realist to

mittee of conference was

Solution:

Whereas, the country bails with manifestations of pairso joy and congratulation the victories recently achieved by o brave armies; and whereas, the recognized object of was it least among civilized and Christian nations, is an home able and satisfactory peace, and that, although we do nknow that the insurgants are yet prepared to agree to a terms of pacification that our government either would should deem acceptable, yet as there can be no possible has resulting from ascertaining precisely what they are ready do, and in order to refute the imputation that the admin tration contemplates with satisfaction a continuance of huilties for their own sake, on any ground of mure puncillo, for any reason than because it is compelled by an absorbit regard for the very ends of its existence; and whereas, i established and rightly constituted government, combating armed and menacing rebellion, should strain every never overcome, at the carliest moment, the resistance it counters, and should not merely welcome but seek assistincy, however in formal, assurances that its end has been a tailingt, therefore.

counters, and should not merely welcome but seek satisfactory, however informal, assurances that its and has been attained; therefore, Renolved, That now, in this hour of victory, which is the hour of magnanimy, it is eminently the duty of the Freschen, on the basis of the present rightfully constituted government, either to send or receive commissioners or agents where the constitution and tranquillity, or by wome other to national pages. However, the present the constitution and tranquillity, or by the constitution of the constitution and tranquillity or by the constitution of the constitution and tranquillity.

Mr. Cox said that the resolution was modified since it was first read here, by striking out of the same the words, "Before any action be taken to change the constitutution of the United States." This was done at the suggestion of members opposite. "This," he said, "is Mr. Greeley's preamble and my resolution."

Mr. Washnukas, (rep.) of Ill., moved that the resolution be laid upon the table. The rebels would accept no overtures except such as would be disgraceful to us.

The question having been taken, the House laid the resolution upon the table—yeas 54, nays 51—as follows:

Yras—Messrs. Alley, Allien, Ames. Anderson.

The question having been taken, the House laid the resolution upon the table—yeas \$4, nays \$1—as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldevin of Mass., Batter, Resman, Boutwell, Bord, Brandegre, Bröomsil, A. W. Clerk, F. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Davis of Md., Davis of N. Y., Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eliott, Frank, Garfield, Good, Grinsall, Griwedd, Higby, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Conn., Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg of Mich., Knos., Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McClurg, Malndos, Miller of N. Y., Morris of N. Y., A Myers, L. Myers, Norlon, Orth, Patterson, Ferham Pike, Price, Randell of Ky., Rice of Ma., Rice of Mass., Rollins of N. H., Schonck, Scodidd, Sloan, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Starr, Stavens, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburn of Mass., Webster, Wheeler, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom and Wortisington—84.
NAYS—Massra Ancons, Baldwin of Mich., Sflas, Brooks, Brown of Wis., Chanler, Coffroth, Cox, Craven, Dennison, Eden, Eddridge, Edgerion, English, Finck, Hale, Hall, Harrington, Harris of Ill., Holmas, Johnson of Ohlo, Korling Mallory, Marcy, Mallisier, McDowell, McKanney, Morts of Ohlo, Morrison, Notle, Fendleton, Radford, Randall of Pa., Robinson, Rogers, Rosa, Scott, Steele of N. Y., Stiles, Townsend, Wadworth, C. A. Whits, J. W. White, F. Wood and Yaanan—51.

RUTCHLIGAR GOVERNMENTS FOR RESEL STATES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill not the pending amendments to provide a republican overnment for States subverted or overthrown by re-

The House processed to the consideration of the bill and the pending amendments to provide a republican government for States subverted or overthrown by rebellion.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., said the organized war of the rebellion is on the eve of overthrow. It belongs to us to govern the territory we have conquered, and the question of reconstruction presses itself upon our attention; and eur legislation in this behalf will, though it comprise no specific provision on the subject, determine whether guerills war shall harass communities for long years, or be suppressed in a brief time by punishments administered, through courts and law, to marauders, for the crimes they may commit under the name of parlisan warfars. At the close of an international war the wronged but victorious party may justly make two claims—indemnity for the past in money or in territory; escurity for the future by new treaties, the establishment of new boundaries, or the cession of military power and the territory upon which it dwells. Indemnity for the past we cannot hope to obtain. When we shall have punished the conspirators who involved the country in this sanguinary war, and pardoned the dupes and victims who have arrayed themselves or been forced to do battle under their fag, we shall but have repossessed eur ancient territory, re-established the boundaries of our country, restored to our fag and constitution their supremasy over territory which was ours, but which the insurgents thought to dismember and possess. The other demand we may and must successfully make (security for the feature) is accessible to us and we must demand it; and to obtain it with amplies guarantees requires the adoption of no new idea, the making of no experiment, the entering upon no see of political speculation. Ours would have been an era of peace and prosperity had we and our fathers accepted in full faith the great principles that impelled their fathers to demand the independence of the United States, the such and the surface of the reach and the fact th

City Intelligence.

Otty Intelligence.

CLEANING THE STREETS AGAIN.—The long prayed for event, the resumption of the cleaning of the streets, has taken place. City Inspector Boole yesterday morning set to work all the laborers, ash cartmen and others who received their pay last Saturday, and in a short time, it is to be hoped, the city will again present something like a respectable appearance. All the men will be put to work as fast as they receive their pay, which is being done as expeditiously as possible by Comptroller Brennan and his assistants.

FIRS IN PARK PLACE-LOSS ESPINATED AT F. Dambman & Co., importers of silks and deths. The fremen were quickly at the premises and succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading beyond the floor on which it originated. The damage done to the stock is principally by water. Loss estimated at about \$20,000, mostly in city companies. The lateness of the hour prevented our reporter from ascertaining the companies. The first floor is occupied by G. Brawer & Co., dealers in dry goods. Their stock has been damaged by water probably to the amount of about \$10,000. Loss fully covered by insurance. C. F. Dambmann & Co. occupied the whole of the upper stories.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON STREET.—At about half-past ten o'clock last night fire occurred in a cooper's shop occupied by H. Errell, at 178 Washington street, in the basement. The fire was put out with but little damage.

at their Library rooms, No. 3 Chambers street, this evening. The performance includes music, poems and

THE ASSISTED OF PERF, ANCHOR AND MODERN.— Mr. E. G. Squier, our late Commissioner to Peru, will address the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, at its of Foru. Mr. Squier has just returned from Peru, which he has traversed in every direction during the past two years, engaged in investigating its monuments, goography, productions and resources, and is thoroughly competent to present the fullest and most authoritic date on all these subjects.

gation to attend the funeral of Bishop Brownell at Hart-

JUSTICE FROZEN OUT-A MYSTERY EXPLAINED. f a want of coal wherewith to warm up the chambers in which those two magistrates preside. The matter occasioned considerable comment at the time, and it was sioned considerable comment at the time, and it was rumored that the coal supplied previously had been extravagantly consumed in the Fifty-seventh street Court House and other public offices. Yesterday morning five tons of coal were ordered to be brought to the Fifty-seventh street Court House, and after their arrival Judge Connelly, through curlosity, caused them to be weighted, when it was ascertained that there were only four tons instead of five supplied.

RESCOED FROM DROWNING .- On Sunday, at noon, as the State Island ferry post was about leaving the Quaran-time landing for this city, a young lady, named Bridget O'Donohue, being near sighted, while going aboard stepped over the gaugeway plank and fell into the water. Br. Paul Cornell, an attache of the Ship News Department at that place, observed the occurrence, and in spite of the extrene cold unhesitatingly jumped overboard, and suc-ceded in rescuing hor. When relief was afforded they were both nearly exhausted and thoroughly benumbed with cold.

weive o'clock to-day, of engineers, railroad men and there, to consider a plan that will be presented to relieve he carmen and travelling public from the delay and lamage caused by the city railroad tracks.

THE HOWARD STREET SOLDIERS' HOME.—The brigade been stopping for the past week at the Howard stree Soldiers' Home, and have afforded a fine entertainmen for the soldiers in that institution every evening. On Friday evening last they serenaded Colonel Noville, the superintendeat of the dopot. They will remain at the institution for some days to come, awaiting transportation to Savannah. The soldiers at the Home have on several evenings recently been entertained gratuitously at Wood's Minstrels, on Broadway, the proprietor of that establishment having generously tendered shem free admission. This liberality towards the weary and suffering men returning from the tolls and privations of active service cannot be too highly appreciated.

Brooklyn City News. THE NAVY YARD TIME TABLE—THE RECENT ORDER SUS-NDED.—An order, dated the 11th instant, was issued to the heads of the different departments in the Navy Yard

Collowing is the order upon which the time table was altered:

NAYT DEPARTMENT, BURRAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Sir.—By order of the Secretary of the Nary, hereafter you
will not allow extra time on any work, except in emergencies,
to save public property from destruction, to keep the engines
for yard work in working order, to work off heats in the
forging shop, or by a special order from the department.
When extra work shall be performed under the foregoing
provisions, fity per centi advance over the regular pay will be
allowed on extra work, somputed at ten hours to a day's
work. You will require workmen in the yard to work the
same number of hours which are required outside in similar
classes, as a day's work, and to commence work at the same
time work is commenced outside.

1 am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOS. SMITH, Chief of Bureau.

Rear Admiral Hiram Paytorns, Commandant, Navy Yard,
New York.

The workmen contend that they work the same num-

New York.

The workmen contend that they work the same number of hours as those engaged outside of the yard-averaging nine hours and twenty-one minutes per day the year round. For six months they work ten hours, for three months sine hours and for three months eight hours. This was the agreement entered into between the authorities of the yard and the workmen in 1862; hence they object to any alteration. They resumed work yesterday morning as usual, and at the usual time.

named James McVey, a returned soldier, but recently employed in the Navy Yard, was dangerously, if not faemployed in the Navy Yard, was dangerously, if not fa-tally, stabbed in an affray, about three o'clock yesterday morning. McVey, with a number of others, had spent nearly the whole night in a liquor saloon near the corner of Sands street and Hudson avenue, mostly engaged in drinking and playing dice for the same. A quarrel arose in regard to the payment of some of the games, and Wm. Revere, who was accused of neglecting to pay, left the house with a companion. Several of the party, includ-ing McVey, followed, and a quarrel ensued, in which Re-vere cut McVey across the abdomen with a knife, inflic-ing a fearful gash. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condi-tion. Revere was arrested at his residence in Charles street, by officer McCarty, of the Forty-second precinct police, and committed to await results.

Serious Boiler Explosion-Seven Lives

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 16, 1865.

The boilers of the Pioneer Mechanic Shops, in this city, burst about half-past six o'clock this morning, killing seven and hadly wounding three. The engine house is a complete wreck. The loss is estimated at \$25,000. No

Defence of the Northern Frontier. Bursey, Me., Jan. 16, 1868. Two companies of State Guards arrived here yesterday,

and to-day proceeded to the batteries. In view of our recent Canadian difficulties, it is understood that the coast and frentier of Maine are to be prepared for emergencies, and companies have been sent to Castine and

Bosron, Jan. 16, 1868.
The schooner Nancy, arrived at Halifax from New The schooner Kancy, arrived at Halifax from New York, reports, December 25, off Georges Shoal, fell in with the schooner Mayflower, of Machias, Me., Captain Holmes, for Boston, with loss of all her sails, part of her standing rigging, boat, &c., laboring in a heavy sea, with five feet of water in her hold, the crew having constantly been at the pumps for three days. All hands, including two female passengers, were taken off and carried to Halifax.

The schooner Sylphia, Captain Soule, from Westport, Me., for Boston, was picked up in Boston Bay this morning, by the United States cutter Pawtuxet, in a disabled condition, and towed into Gloucester.

PORTIAND, Me., Jan. 16, 1865.

The schooler S. T. King, Captain Clendenen, bound from New York to Celais, Me., with a cargo of flour and cert, is ashere on House Island, in Pertind harbor, billed, with the tide obbing and flowing through her.

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

Loss of the United States Sleep-of-War San Jacinto,

Re.,

Our Key West Correspon Eav Warr, Pla., Jan. 10, 1866. we to report the total loss of the United State

the Bahma Keys. Full particulars have not reached here yet, but sufficient has transpired to put the matte beyond a doubt. The United States steamer Isonomia A. M. on the 1st inst. the San Jacinte having outrun her cetimated time, thereby causing a miscalculation in her dead reckening, struck on a reef off Green Turtle Key, to the northward and westward of Green Abaco. On the vessel striking, the officer of the watch, to his amazement, found that she was surrounded by land. Guns of distress were fired, and the officers and crew were landed. At daylight the wreckers, attracted by the sound of the guns, went to the assistance of the San Jacinto. At half-past ten on the morning of the 2d the ship was found to have bliged upon which a boat San Jaointo. At half-past ten on the morning of the 2d the ship was found to have bilged, upon which a boat was sent to Nassau, to the United States Consul, saking for whatever assistance he might be able to afford. The British vessel-of-war Meteor immediately started for the purpose of assisting the unfortunate vessel. The despatch boat, on returning, met the Isonomia, and communicated the intelligence of the disaster sustained by the San Jacinto, upon which the Isonomia want to her relief; but, in consequence of being short of coal, and the rough state of the weather, she could reader no assistance to the stranded yearse, in consequence of which the attempt had to be abandoned. The Isonomia's course was then shaped for this place, where she arrived as aforesaid, when the United States steamer Honduras was sent to the relief of the officers and crew of the wrecked vessel.

vessel.

The control of the disaster, and reports that the bottom of the San Jacinto is completely out. Buccessful efforts were being made to save her guns and other useful articles; but the gallant craft herself may be considered a thing of the past. And thus ends the career of a noble vessel that has played no insignificant part in the drama of the present civil war in which we are still involved. Much sympathy is felt here in naval circles for that good old man, Captain Meade, who has met with so great a misfortune.

THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

pressing the opinion that the amendment to the constitu-tion now pending before Congress, should be adopted, Missouri to vote for and use their influence to procure

adjournment the President of the Convention ar ounced that he had just been informed that all the of their places had been filled by the appointment of Judge Clover, of St. Louis, and Judge Wagner, of Lewis

Sixth Day's Proceedings—Thursday, Jan. 12.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

The Convention met at ten o'clock. After prayer, reading of journal, &c., Mr. Drass offered the follow-

The Convention met at ten o'clock. After prayer, reading of journal, &c., Mr. Drams offered the following.—

Resolved, That the President of the Convention be authorized to advise the President of the United States of the adoption of the Ordinance of Emancipation.

Adopted.

Mr. Drams offered the following:—

AN ORDINANCE TO PROTECT EMANCIPATED EMBROCE FROM APPRENTICE-HIP.

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri, in Convention assembled;

That no person emancipated by the ordinance abolishing slavery in Missouri, adopted on the 11th day of January, 1865, shall, by a county court or any other authority, be apprenticed or bound to any person for any period of time, or for any service, except in pursuance of such law as the General Assembly of this State may hereafter enact, made especially applicable to the persons so emancipated.

The wiles were supposed and the ordinance read

esant, made especially applicable to the persons so emancipated.

The rules were suspended, and the ordinance read three times and passed—ayes, 56; nays, 3. The nays were Messrs Morton, Harris and Gilbort, of Platte.

Mr. Bonnan introduced an ordinance abrogating the distinction in the constitution implied by the use of the words "white" and "slave." Read once.

Mr. Mayers offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Logislative Power to inquire into the expediency of depriving all citizens, members of the K. G. C., O. A. K., and other societies, of the right of holding office, &c. Referred.

Adjourned to Monday next.

Greetings from Loyal Governors to Free Missouri.

Japaneses Crrr, Jan. 12, 1865.

The following telegrams have been received to day by Governor Flotcher:—

Governor Flotcher:

PROM OHIO.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1865.
To Governor Flarense. This State returns the greeings and cordially welcome Missouri into the sisterior of Free States. JOHN BROUGH, Governor of Ohio.

PROM IOWA.

DES MOINES, Jan. 12, 1865.

Governor Plerches—Hall! Hail! free Missouri. Thri
tried by fire and sword, thy metal is as pure gold.

WM. STONE, Governor of Iowa.

PROM WISCONSIN.

MADSON, Wis., Jan. 12, 1865.

Governor T. C. Flarcher. Wisconsin greets free Miscouri, and is rejoiced to welcome her as a free State.

J. T. LEWIS, Governor Wisconsin.

PROM NEBRASKAOMARA, Jan. 12, 1865.
To Governor T. C. Flattesses—Nebraska halls free Missouri, now sister of Maryland—first fruits of the slave holders' rebellion. May her disenthralment from oppression and wrong prove but the beginning of the end ALVIN SAUNDERS, Governor of Nebraska.

PROM MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Minn. Jan. 12, 1865.

Governor T. C. Furcuss.—The Executive of the North Star State reports all hall free Missouri. Treason all slayery were united in their lives; in their deaths the STRPHEN MILLER, STRPHEN MILLER, Governor of Minnesota. FROM MICHIGAN.
LAMBRO, M. ich, Jan. 12, 1865.
Hon. 7. C. Francess.—Michigan sends greeting to he tater free State, Missouri.
HENRY H. GROSS.

Henry H. Gross.

PROM PENNEYLVANIA.

Harmsuno, Pa., Jan. 12, 1865.

The following despatch was received by Governor Cut tin this morning:—

To the Governor of Penneylvania—Froe Missour greets her eldest sister.

To the Governor of Missour of Governor Guttin sent the following reply:—

Harmsung, Pa. Jan. 12, 1866.

To His Excellent the Governor of Missouri—Penneylvania, first home of freedom, welcomes her disect thralled sister of Missouri, redeemed in the agony of the nation and amid the throse of wanton robellion. Her of tering to liberty comes baptized in her richest blood, an will be accepted by a faithful and free people as one of the orowning tributes to their matchiess heroism an heir sacrifices to preserve and perpetuate our commo nationality.

Governor of Fennsylvania.

The Tennessee Convention. CINCINNATI, Jan. 16, 1865.

The correspondent of the Commercial, writing from

Nashville, says:—

The Convention passed by nearly a unanimous vote a resolution that no person should be considered as qualified to vote until he shall take a stringent oath declaring himself unreservedly in favor of the Union and all laws

The Arkansas Sematorship.

57. Lows, Jan. 16, 1988.

The Little Rock Democrat says the recent election of
W. D. Snow to the United States Senate from Arkansas
was a farce. Only sixty votes were cast, while it required sevenly-six to constitute a quorum of the Legislature.

The Roose Family.
Circineari, Jan. 16, 1865.
Keever, charged with the murder of the Roose family,
as been discharged, having proved an alibi.

has been discharged, having proved an adiot.

News from California.

Sas Francisco, Jan. 18, 1865.

Colonel Bulkley, engineer-in-chief of the Russian-American telegraph, arrived on the Moses Taylor, and is busy organising for the enterprise. He goes to British Columbia in a few days to start the preliminary exploring parties. The main expedition will set out in March.

Advices from Arizona say that the Legislature of that Territory adjourned Noventher 10, after a session of forty-three days. The next session will meet in December, 1863, at such place as the Governor may designate, the Legislature having failed to permanently locate the capital at Prescott. The next election will be in September.

Arrived yesterday, mail steamer Golden City, Fanama, with the passengers that left New York December 23.

Escaped Officers from Rebel Prisons.

KNOXVISTS, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1965.

The following escaped officers and correspondents have reported same the 6th inst: —Col. Butler, Sixth Indiana cavalry; Captains Anderson, Third Maine; Conrad, Twenty-fifth Iown, Mende, Rieventh New York, First Lieutenants Childs, Sixteenth Maine; Morrissey, Twoffish Iown; Dutchess, Fifth United States (avairy; Kirly, Third New York Arthilory; Second Lawtensatt Johnson, Third Maine, Brown, Fifth United States (colored); Thylor, First Maryland, and Quphant, Thirty-fifth, New Jersey.

THE STATE CAPITAL

Important Opinion of the Attorney Go THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ISSUE OF STATES

ALRAWY, Jan. 16, 1868.
The Attorney General, in answer to a resolution of the Senate relative to the constitutionality of the issue State stocks to encourage enlistments, gives the follo-ing opinion:—That the organic law which, at sect cleven of article seven of the constitution, allo State to contract debts, to repel invasion, suppres national exigency specified in the Senate resolut estricted to debts for the purpose of quelling invasion General, be the creation of a State debt of the char of those contemplated by section twelve of article of the constitution.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Bounty bill was made the special order for to-

The Bounty bill was made the special order for terrow at twetve o'clock.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the charter of the Germania Savings Beat.
To amend the act relative to holidays.
By Mr. Lammer.—To create the Metropolitan Fire the first, and establish a department therein. The bill provides that the Governor and Senate shall appoint and confirm four commissioners, who shall take possession of and exercise entire control over the Fire Department and all fire apparatus now in existence in the line in trapolitan Police district. The members of the new department are to be selected, as far as practicable, from the old department, and those of the old department is good standing and not thus selected, are to be discharged and declared exempt. The present fund is to be preserved intact.

The bill to incorporate the Home for Disabled Soldier was ordered to a third reading.

Assembly.

ALPARY, Jan. 16, 1998.

The SPRAKER called the Assembly to order at see clock. There being no quorum present the House Adjourned.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The NEW YORK WHEKLY HERALD IS now not only the best but the cheapest weekly paper published in this country. While all the other weekly papers have in-creased their subscription price from twenty-five to two

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the week up to the hour of publication-nine o'clock paper, as well as a family literary paper, cannot be and dated, as most publications of the kind are. It will tents will embrace the latest news, illustrated with m

MAILS FOR EUROPE

The Cunard mail steamship Asia, Captain Moodie, eave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city at a get

Address to Smokers.—Poliak & Son, Meerschaum manufacturers, 622 Broadway, near Yourn street. Pipes cut to order.

A.—Old Men Declare that the Odor of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOMING CEREUS gives a began to their spirits—and many a presty lass pronounces is so excellent for relieving lass itself that life would be nothing without it, even in a palace with A-lad-in.

Allecok's Porous Plasters Cure Pains and weakness of the side and back, and, applied just below the shoulder blades, cure catarrh of the head, sure. Office 294 Canal street, size No. 4 Union square, and by drag-

Cherokee Pills—Female Regulator.— Sold by all druggists; \$1 per bor. 32 page pampalet free Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., 63 Liberty street, N. T.

Ladies' Gilt Combs, New Styles, Just received from Paris-Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight Ten, Fitteen to Twenty Dollars each, for sale by GEO. Q ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

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Neglected Coughs and Colds .- Few are sold" in its first stage; that which, in the beginning, would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the lungs. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough

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A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicino. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address

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Seal Rings for Gentlemen-Fine Gold-New Syles-Siz, Eight, Ten, Twelze, Fifteen, Twenty-live on One Hundred and Fifty dollars each. For sale by UEO. Q. ALLEN, 418 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

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COMPANYS OFFICE, 71 Broadway, rost 54
C. H. ACCLERATY & DELIVER HANK,
AND THE EAST BY SE HANK,
169 Scoolway.

Court of Appeals.

Alanyr, Jan. 18, 1868.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for January 17:—Nos. 6, 83, 94, 98, 98, 98, 100, 101, 102.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUFREMS COURT—ORGULT.—Part 1—Court opens of eleven o'clock A. M. Nos. 337, 957, 725, 731, 735, 736, 769, 783, 787, 819, 829, 823, 834, 835, 858, 869, 871, 877, 901. Part 2—Court opens at ten o'clock A. M. Nos. 969, 918, 929, 479, 447, 750, 738, 748, 746, 756, 762, 778, 774, 682, 714, 709, 892, 812, 824.

SUPERHOR COURT—TRIAL TRUE.—Part 1—Nos. 1743, 3361, 4617, 3783, 4637, 3651, 4771, 4777, 4779, 4781, 4783, 4784, 4721, 4337, 4093, 2723, 4511, 4667, 4937. Part 3—Nos. 2372, 729, 246, 4178, 4032, 3128, 4768, 4770, 4778, 4776, 4778, 4780, 4784, 478

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Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye. Factory 50 Barclay street.

Burdsall's Arnica Limiment.—An Infallible curs for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, guardialities of the control of the control of the curs for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, guardialities curs for burns, scalds, guardialities curs for burns, scalds, guardialities curs for burns, gua fallible curs for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatian, gua-shot wounds, dc. A single application sileys the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be with-out it.

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